Her grace ſat down to reſt a while,
In a rich *chair* of ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
In this high temple, on a *chair* of ſtate,
The ſeat of audience, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a ſedan.
Think what an equipage thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *chair* and *man*.]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly.
In theſe aſſemblies generally one perſon is choſen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the ſeveral ſpeakers to the rules of order. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.
One elbows him, one juſtles in the ſhole,
A raſter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryden.*
Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden ſteed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Thoſe bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Inſtead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

CHAISE. *n. ſ.* [*chaiſe*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.
Inſtead of the chariot he might have ſaid the *chaiſe* of government; for a *chaiſe* is driven by the perſon that ſits in it. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκὸς, braſs, and γράφω, to write or engrave.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *n. ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſting
CHA'LDRON. } of thirty ſix buſhels heaped up, according to the
CHA'UDRON. } ſealed buſhel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE. *n. ſ.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]
1. A cup; a bowl.
When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.
All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower.] Having a cell or cup; applied by *Shakeſpeare* to a flower, but now obſolete.
Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate ſings,
And Phœbus 'gins ariſe,
His ſteeds to water at theſe ſprings,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHALK. *n. ſ.* [cealc; cealcstan, Sax. *calck*, Welch.]
Chalk is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles. It is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*
He maketh all the ſtones of the altar as *chalk* ſtones, that are beaten in ſunder. *Iſaiah*, xxvii. 9.
Chalk is of two ſorts; the hard, dry, ſtrong *chalk*, which is beſt for lime; and a ſoft, unctuous *chalk*, which is beſt for lands, becauſe it eaſily diſſolves with rain and froſt. *Mortimer.*
With *chalk* I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where theſe ethereal ſpirits muſt appear. *Dryden.*

To CHALK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk.
Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a ſecond *chalking*. *Mortimer.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.
Being not propt by anceſtry, whoſe grace
Chalks ſucceſſours their way. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
His own mind *chalked* out to him the juſt proportions and meaſures of behaviour to his fellow creatures. *South.*
With theſe helps I might at leaſt have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like deſign. *Dryden.*
The time falls within the compaſs here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHALK-CUTTER. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.
Shells, by the ſeamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]
1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.
As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy ſhore the tempeſt beats us back,
I ſtood upon the hatches in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff.
Rowe's Royal Convert.
2. Impregnated with chalk.
Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat.
The prince of Wales ſtept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to ſingle fight. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.
2. To call to a conteſt.
Thus form'd for ſpeed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind;
He ſcours along the field with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*
I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or poſſible. *Locke.*
3. To accuſe.
Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs. *Shak. Macbeth.*
4. In law; to object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]
Though only twelve are ſworn, yet twenty four are to be returned, to ſupply the defects or want of appearance of thoſe that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale's Common Law.*
5. To claim as due.
The utter diſturbance of that divine order, whereby the preeminence of chiefeſt acceptation is by the beſt things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker*, b. i. § 7.
Which of you, ſhall we ſay, doth love us moſt?
That we our largeſt bounty may extend,
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
And ſo much duty as my mother ſhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profeſs
Due to the moor, my lord. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Had you not been their father, theſe white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
So when a tyger ſucks the bullocks blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food.
Dryden's Fables.
Haſt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That ſtill would recommend thee more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon's Cato.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.
I will now *challenge* you of your promiſe, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat.
I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.
2. A demand of ſomething as due.
There muſt be no *challenge* of ſuperiority, or diſcountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendſhip.*
3. In law. An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array is, when the whole number is excepted againſt, as partially empannelled: *challenge* to or by the poll, is when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cauſe: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cauſe alleged, or farther examination; as a priſoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cauſe. *Cowel.*
You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

CHA'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge*.]
1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat.
Young man, have you challenged Charles the wreſtler?—No, fair princeſs; he is the general *challenger*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Death was denounc'd;
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly *challenger*. *Dryden.*
2. One that claims ſuperiority.
Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
3. A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right.
Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial, by ſome publick diſputation. *Hooker, Preface.*

CHALY'BEATE. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.
The diet ought to ſtrengthen the ſolids, allowing ſpices and wine, and the uſe of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.
Several French battalions made a ſhew of reſiſtance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little foſſe, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and ſent us charte blanche. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 165.

CHA'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welch.]
1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.
Welcome, ſweet prince, to London, to your *chamber*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry ſleep to death. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
A natural cave in a rock may have ſomething not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*
2. Any retired room.
The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*
3. Any cavity or hollow.
Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued againſt the poſſibility of a film's exiſtence in the poſterior *chamber*. *Sharp.*
4. A court of juſtice.
In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar anſwer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
6. A ſpecies of great gun.
Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuſe, muſket, &c. *Camden's Remains.*
7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be wanton; to intrigue.
Let us walk honeſtly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenneſs, not in *chambering* and wantonneſs. *Rom.* xiii. 13.
2. To reſide as in a chamber.
The beſt blood *chamber'd* in his boſom. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

CHA'MBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue.
I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the ſame chamber.
It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many ſentiments. *Spectator*, N° 286.

CHA'MBERLAIN. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber*.]
1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the proviſion of every thing in the houſe of lords; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman uſher of the black rod, yeomen uſhers, and door-keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaſter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*
2. Lord chamberlain of the houſhold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*
Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
He was made lord ſteward, that the ſtaff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*
A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage. *Pope.*
3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers.
Think'ſt thou,
That the bleak air, thy boiſterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy ſhirt on warm? *Shakeſp. Timon.*
When Duncan is aſleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and waſſel convince. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He ſerv'd at firſt Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden's Fables.*
4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.
Men will not hiſs,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Some coarſe country wench, almoſt decay'd,
Trudges to town, and firſt turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*
When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he uſed to conſult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*
If theſe nurſes ever preſume to entertain the girls with the common follies practiſed by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

To CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* [from *camelot*. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.
Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainſcot is made. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHA'MBREL *of a Horſe.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON. *n. ſ.* [χαμαίλεων.]
The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, and made in an obtuſe point; its back is ſharp, its ſkin plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, and upon its head it has ſomething like a comb; like a fiſh, it has no neck. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white fleſh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. When it is expoſed to the ſun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour, and its parts, which have leaſt of the light upon them, are changed into ſpots of different colours. The grain of its ſkin, when the light doth not ſhine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes when it is handled, it ſeems to be ſpeckled with dark ſpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour; and ſometimes if it be wrapped up in linen, when it is taken off, it is white; but it changes colour only in ſome parts of the body. *Calmet.*
A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his ſkin ſpotted with little tumours, leſs eminent nearer the belly; his tail ſlender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outſide, and two on the inſide; his tongue of a marvellous length in reſpect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a duſky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet ſpotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 360.
I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change ſhapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shakeſp. Hen* VI.
One part devours the other, and leaves not ſo much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gaſp after. *Decay of Piety.*
The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryden.*

To CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER. } *n. ſ.* [from *to chamfer*.] A ſmall furrow or gut-
CHA'MFRET. } ter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *n. ſ.* [See CAMELOT.]
To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering conſiſt of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'MOIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whoſe ſkin is made into ſoft leather, called among us *ſhammy*.
Theſe are the beaſts which you ſhall eat; the ox, the ſheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

CHA'MOMILE. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιμηλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant.
It hath a fibroſe root; the cup of the flower is ſquamoſe, which expands, and appears like many leaves; the flowers are radicated; the petals of the flower are white, and the diſh yellow; the leaves are cut into five ſegments. This plant was formerly in great requeſt for making green walks, and is ſtill cultivated in phyſick gardens for medicinal uſe, though it grows wild in great plenty. *Miller.*
Cool violets, and orpine growing ſtill,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Freſh coſtmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink-quick'ning ſetuale. *Spenſer's Muiop.*
For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faſter it grows; yet youth, the more it is waſted, the ſooner it wears. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.
Watery liquours force it, as diſtilled waters with diuretick, poſſet drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]
1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.
Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in ſmoke, and betle is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*
The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud ſteed rein'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Paradiſe Loſt, b.* iv. *l.* 857.
At his command,
The ſteeds capariſon'd with purple ſtand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*
2. To devour.
A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left ſuch a delicious roughneſs on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator*, N° 431.

To CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.
Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occaſion to Muſidorus to come near him. *Sidney.*
They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*
His jaws did not anſwer equally to one another; but by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiſeman.*

CHA'MPAIGN. *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.
In the abuſes of the cuſtoms, meſeems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large ſtretch out your diſcourſe. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*
Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually ſeek occaſion to